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SANDOWN-SHANKLIN

(ISLE OF WIGHT)

URBAN DISTRICT



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Sanitary Inspector

1953.

Sandown-Shanklin Urban District Council

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

DONALD WARREN BROWNE, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector

Shops Inspector,

Petroleum Inspector

NEVILLE L. G. TUBB, D.P.A. (Lond),
M.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.
(1, 2, 3 (Hons.) and 4).

Additional Sanitary Inspector

KENNETH J. HADLER, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.
(Resigned 7.12.53)

(1, 2, 3 and 4).

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute;
2. Meat and Food Inspection Certificate of the Royal Sanitary
Institute;
3. Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene.
4. Sanitary Science certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

ANNUAL REPORT

1953

To the Chairman and Councillors,

Mr. Chairman, Miss Eyles, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health and sanitary circumstances for the year 1953. This year I have included a separate section by your Senior Sanitary Inspector in respect of work carried out by him.

VITAL STATISTICS

The estimated population rose by 280 to 12,350. The total number of live-births increased by 7 to 147, and the total number of deaths fell by 3 to 201. The Comparative Birth and Death Rates again show little change, and whilst the local death-rate is the same as that for England and Wales, the local birth-rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the population is appreciably less than the national figure of 15.5 per 1,000. The Comparative Birth and Death rates are adjusted figures, which allow for differences in the local age-groups as compared with the national age-groups.

The most striking feature of this part of the report, however, is the death-rate of infants under 1 year of age, which is nil. For a town of this size, with a population of 12,350, to have lost no infants, either by illness or accident, throughout a period of 12 months, is a remarkable achievement. It is interesting to recall the common causes of death in children in previous years. Amongst these were meningitis, measles and whooping cough, broncho-pneumonia, summer diarrhoea of infants, diphtheria, and tuberculosis of the lungs, brain, joints, bones, glands, and abdomen. Within one generation, the danger of death from these diseases has receded remarkably on account of new drugs, new standards of hygiene and housing, and stricter supervision of milk supplies.

This is the first year, since such records have been kept, that there have been no infant deaths. In 1902 and 1911, also Coronation years, the number of infant deaths was 10 and 13 respectively, and the population then was only just over 10,000.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a sharp increase in the number of cases of whooping cough and measles, the latter, 275, being nearly ten times greater than in the previous year.

FOOD POISONING

Only one outbreak of food poisoning was reported, involving five persons. This outbreak, due to Salmonella organisms, was caused by the consumption of cream buns which had been made and purchased on the mainland.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 21 new cases notified, but this figure includes 6 cases transferred from the mainland and 3 old cases who returned to the Island.

It is interesting to note that there were no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, i.e. glands, bones or joints, in children under 5. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the milk supply to the district has been free from T.B. for the past five years, and the children have not yet encountered the infection.

It is hoped to carry out an investigation as to the tuberculin sensitivity of Shanklin schoolchildren between 5 and 7 in the near future. This involves nothing more than applying a small amount of jelly to the skin, and then reading the result a few days later. In children who have become infected, even though they show no symptoms, the area becomes slightly red for a short time only. Since the Shanklin milk supply is known to be free from T.B., children who give positive results to the test will most likely have been infected from a human source, possibly from a relative or family friend. Such investigations in other areas have brought to light cases of unsuspected T.B. in adults. The success of such a survey depends on the co-operation of parents in giving permission for their children to be skin-tested.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. vaccination is to be offered to all schoolchildren during their 14th year. This vaccination confers considerable immunity on those children who have not previously been infected by tuberculosis. It is hoped that there will be a wide response to this campaign. It is emphasised that B.C.G. vaccination is essentially a safe and painless procedure.

I have the honour to be, Miss Eyles and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DONALD WARREN BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS

(1) GENERAL

Area of Urban District (in acres)	3,509
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1953)	
according to rate book	4,583
Rateable Vale	£143,987
Sum represented by 1d. rate	£605
Total Hours of Sunshine during 1953	2017.7
Jan. 59.5 Feb. 92.5 Mar. 187.9 April 226.6	
May 260.9 June 248.5 July 244.6 Aug. 287.1	
Sept. 189.9 Oct. 118.9 Nov. 56.4 Dec. 45.0	

(2) VITAL

Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	12,350
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Births

	M	F	
No. of live legitimate births	70	70	140
No. of live illegitimate births	3	4	7
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated			
resident population			11.9
Comparative factor (births)			1.04
Comparative Birth Rate			12.4
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 England and Wales			15.5
No. of legitimate stillbirths	3	1	4
No. of illegitimate stillbirths	—	—	—
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			26.5

Deaths

	M	F	
Total No. of deaths	90	111	201
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated			
resident population			16.3
Comparative factor (deaths)			0.70
Comparative Death Rate			11.4
Death Rate England and Wales			11.4
Deaths from puerperal causes			Nil
	M	F	
No. of deaths of legitimate infants			
under 1 year of age	—	—	Nil
No. of deaths of illegitimate infants			
under 1 year of age	—	—	Nil
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 live births			Nil
Death Rate legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate			
live births			Nil
Death Rate illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate			
live births			Nil
Deaths from Measles (All ages)			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)			Nil
Deaths from Cancer (All ages)			40

CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause						Male	Female
Tueberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	1 (2)	1 (0)
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	— (1)	— (0)
Syphillitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	— (1)	— (0)
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	— (0)	— (0)
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	— (0)	— (0)
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	— (0)	— (0)
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	— (0)	— (0)
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	— (0)	— (0)
Other infective and parasitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	1 (0)	— (1)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	2 (1)	1 (4)
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	1 (6)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	— (0)	5 (5)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	— (0)	2 (1)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	12 (4)	13 (11)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2 (0)	1 (0)
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	— (0)	1 (1)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	18 (5)	23 (26)
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	13 (21)	15 (13)
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	2 (3)	1 (2)
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	19 (19)	26 (30)
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)	3 (2)
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2 (0)	2 (0)
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1 (2)	2 (4)
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	— (1)	2 (0)
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	— (1)	— (0)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	— (2)	2 (0)
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	— (1)	1 (0)
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1 (0)	— (1)
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	5 (5)	— (0)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	— (0)	— (1)
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	— (1)	— (0)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5 (9)	8 (12)
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1 (0)	— (0)
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1 (0)	1 (1)
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1 (2)	— (0)
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	— (0)	— (0)
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	90 (89)	111 (115)

N.B.—Figures for 1952 are entered in brackets.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Disease					Total Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	8	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	2	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	1	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	275	7	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	65	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non Paralytic)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	5	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total					357	9	—

AGE AT DATE OF NOTIFICATION.

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningo- coccal Infection	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Poliomyelitis (Non- Paralytic)	Food Poison'g	Paratyphoid Fever
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
1 and under 2	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 " " 3	1	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
3 " " 4	1	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
4 " " 5	1	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
5 " " 10	5	—	—	1	—	182	—	—	32	—	—	1	—
10 " " 15	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
15 " " 20	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 " " 35	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 " " 45	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 " " 65	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
65 and over	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
T otals	8	—	2	2	—	275	—	—	65	—	—	5	—

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

- (a) Total Number of Outbreaks 1
- (b) Number of Cases 5
- (c) Number of Deaths None
- (d) Organisms or Agent responsible Salmonella organisms
- (e) Food involved Cream buns

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS

Estimated percentage of child population considered to have been immunised at 31.12.53.

Under 5 year of age — 57.1.

Age 5 to 15 years — 79.1.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES

DEATHS

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 15 ...	—	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 20 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 — 25 ...	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 35 ...	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
35 — 45 ...	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
45 — 55 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 — 65 ...	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2
65 — 75 ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
75 — & over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	12	4	—	21*	1	1	—	—	2

* This total includes 6 transfers from the mainland, and 3 old cases who returned to the Island.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases (Schools return) :—

Chicken pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total								74

FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) ACTS, 1944

Number of samples taken during 1953	...	...	12
Number of samples found to be T.B. positive	...	...	Nil
Number of samples in which Brucella Abortus was isolated	...	...	Nil

Town Hall,
Shanklin, I.W.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Sandown-Shanklin Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my first annual report on the sanitary circumstances of the Urban District and the work carried out during 1953.

This report is set out separately for the first time by courtesy of Dr. D. Warren Browne, Medical Officer of Health.

Until taking up my duties with your Council, I had not realised, in full, the difficulties relating to the work of the department, due to the circumstances obtaining in a popular holiday resort, where the population during the season is more than four times the resident figure.

Every effort has been made to implement a firm policy of "first things first" in order to ensure that an efficient service is rendered to the public with the limited staff available under such heavy seasonal demands.

I wish to record my appreciation of the help given by my colleagues in all departments and would especially mention the work of my colleague Mr. K. Hadler, Additional Sanitary Inspector, who resigned to take up another appointment in December, 1953.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

N. L. G. TUBB,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply

The main water supply for the Urban District falls into three sections, although the supplies are linked to some degree.

Sandown The main supply for this area is drawn from the River and from Dyer's Springs at Newchurch.

Shanklin. This supply is derived mainly from the catchment areas of Wroxall, Cowlease, and Greatwoods and from the Chillerton wells.

Luccombe Village. This supply is obtained from the Saint Boniface Down and is pumped to the area by means of a hydraulic ram which raises the water to a storage reservoir from which it flows by gravitation to the village.

In addition to the foregoing there are two known private supplies, where no supply from the Isle of Wight Water Board's mains is available. The first of these supplies two premises, both of which have installed domestic treatment plants during the year. The second is an isolated farm drawing its supply from wells. The quality of the water obtained has been such, that the boiling of all water for domestic purposes has been advised.

During the year 240 samples of water have been taken (from domestic supplies), approximately the same number as for 1952. The results, classified in accordance with Ministry of Health standards are :—

High satisfactory	156
Satisfactory	20
Suspicious	19
Unsatisfactory	45
	<hr/>
	240
	<hr/>

In addition 8 samples were taken of seepage water from various premises to ascertain the nature of the water.

2 samples were taken from the "Blue Lagoon" Swimming Pool at Sandown and in each case the result showed the water to be sterile. Tests for residual chlorine were made at the Swimming Pool at frequent intervals to ensure the chlorine content was neither inadequate nor excessive.

Two samples were submitted for chemical analysis and extracts from the Analysts's reports are :—

Sandown. "This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water has very moderate hardness and it

contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It shows noticeable but not marked colour and is otherwise of satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis, these results are indicative of a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes."

Shanklin. "This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and it is of a high standard of organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis, these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes."

2. Public Cleansing

The Surveyor is responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse. A weekly collection is made throughout the year with an increased service during the summer months for certain parts of the district. Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on a site where reclamation of marsh land is progressing.

Some difficulty was experienced during the year in obtaining sufficient galvanised ashbins, which resulted in the provision of bins of inferior quality in certain cases.

3. Shops

During the year, routine inspection of Shops in respect of health and welfare provisions has continued.

As from June 1st, 1953, the Council accepted delegated powers from the Isle of Wight County Council and became a Shops Act Authority, responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Shops Act 1950 in respect of Closing Hours and Sunday Trading.

A preliminary survey of the position was made during the latter part of the summer and as a result, an Order is to be made under Section 51 of the Shops Act 1950 in respect of certain of the commodities set out in the Seventh Schedule of the Act.

2.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1952 for the Urban District of Sandown-Shanklin in the County of the Isle of Wight.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	6	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	55	21	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	61	25	3	—

2 Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	1	—

5. Camping Sites

Applications for use of land as a site for moveable dwellings under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 were granted in five cases. Of these, three were established caravan sites, one for a site being developed and one for land at a farm where tented camps of organised bodies only, are allowed.

In the last case chemical closets are used. In the remaining instances all have water carriage systems of drainage. In three cases, outfalls are connected to the main sewer and at the remaining site a sewage disposal plant has been installed.

The amenities provided at the sites and the running of the sites generally was satisfactory throughout the year.

6. Verminous Premises

During the year 12 premises were disinfested from vermin, 5 from bed-bugs and 7 from fleas. In 1 case verminous furniture and bedding were destroyed by compulsion.

7. Insect Pest Control

During the year 31 premises were disinfested from insect pests, cockroaches and flies being the most prevalent sources of infestation.

8. Complaints

The number of complaints received during the year was 221 :—

Sanitary Defects	63
Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements	36
Rodent Infestations	26
Insect Infestation (All)	35
Smoke and Grit Emission	9
Food (Quality, Soundness etc.)	2
Water Supply	5
Overcrowding	1
Defective Ashbins	9
Miscellaneous	35
Total	221

9. Rodent Control

Rodent control work in the district is dealt with by the County Rodent Officer and staff, who work under the control of the Isle of Wight Joint Rodent Destruction Committee.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

10. Milk Supply

There are 8 dairies (in the district) registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Most of the milk supplied in the district is pasteurised. There are no pasteurisation plants in the Urban district and only one

bottling plant where T.T. raw and bulk pasteurised milk are bottled.

Several farms supply a small number of consumers direct from the farm premises but these are not the concern of this Authority.

The results of samples taken, including School milks are given below :—

Designation of Milk	No. Taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Sat.	Unsat.
		P	F	P	F		
Pasteurised	36	27	9	32	4	27	9
Pasteurised T.T.	2	2	—	2	—	2	—
T.T. (Raw)	7	—	—	7	—	7	—
Totals	45	29	9	41	4	36	9

11. Ice Cream

There are 5 producers of Ice Cream within the district. Two of these produce only on a small scale for consumption on their own premises. Of the remaining three, two only, produce for retail distribution throughout the area.

The 177 premises registered for the manufacture, storage or sale of Ice Cream, with the exception of the three mentioned above, derive their supplies from six sources. In over 65% of the registered premises, sales are of prepacked ice cream only.

During the year 100 samples were taken. The results of the bacteriological analysis of these samples were as follows :—

Grade I	52 samples	52%
Grade II	31 samples	31%
Grade III	9 samples	9%
Grade IV	8 samples	8%
Total	100 samples	100%

Although the percentage of Grade I samples is below that of last year, the total percentage of samples which may be considered satisfactory, (Grades I and II) and those considered unsatisfactory, (Grades III and IV) are approximately the same as for 1952.

In addition, 9 samples of Ice-Lollies were taken. In each case the result of bacteriological analysis was satisfactory and they were placed in Grade I.

12. Foodstuffs Condemned as unfit

The following tabulated statement shows the amounts of various foods which were condemned and voluntarily surrendered during the year :

Commodity	Weight (lbs.)
Fresh Meat	467½
Fresh Fish	91
Tinned Fruit Vegetables, Fish etc.	2,251¼
Tinned Meat	1,382½
Sausages	31
Flour	39
Coconut Layer Cake	25½
Dessiccated Coconut	6½
Cheese	1
Bacon	1
Turkeys	265
Fishcakes	3¾
Total	4,565 lbs

All food condemned, is collected at the time of condemnation and transported to the Council's refuse tip where it is buried after tins are punctured and loose foodstuff coloured, unless the quantity and condition warrant salvage or disposal for animal feeding.

13. Licensed Premises

During the year a detailed inspection has been made of all the 30 licensed premises in the Urban District.

The general standard of the premises was found to be very satisfactory and with only two or three exceptions, Licensees maintain a standard of cleanliness and hygiene, well above average in regard to serving, cleanliness of glasses, cellars and sanitary accommodation.

In a number of cases the sanitary accommodation would benefit by modernisation and facilities for internal access. Based on usage during the summer months the accommodation in some cases must be considered insufficient.

14. Food Premises

During the early part of the year particular attention was given to effecting improvements in food premises, particularly in respect of kiosks and premises only open for some four months during the summer.

The co-operation of owners and occupiers has resulted in considerable improvement in many cases, particularly in relation to food storage and display and in the provision of a supply of constant hot water.

Classification of Food Premises

Bakehouses	8
Ice Cream Premises	177
Fishmongers and Poulterers	7
Butchers	14
Dairies and Milkshops	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	19
Grocers	38
Restaurants and Cafes	78
Kiosks and Snack Bars	23
Licensed Premises	30
Bakers and Confectioners	12
Fried Fish Shops	5

Although there is slight overlapping in the above summary, the figures refer to the main business of the premises. e.g. A large number of general shops sell some greengrocery and fruit and/or wrapped bread and cakes in addition to groceries and provisions, but have not been included under the former groups.

Food and Drugs Act 1938 Section 14

The premises registered under the above Act and Section are :—

Registered for the Manufacture Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	177
Registered for the Manufacture of Sausages and/or Preserved Foods	9
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Total	196
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During the year 363 visits were made to the above registered premises.

15. Food Hygiene

The improvement of conditions, under which food is stored, prepared and handled has continued and every opportunity has been taken to further educate both managements and employees in securing and maintaining hygienic conditions and methods.

A major difficulty in this respect, results from the high incidence of semi or unskilled seasonal labour employed. In these instances the employee's connection with food handling is confined to a matter of a few weeks during which time there is little opportunity for instruction. Furthermore employers are somewhat loathe to dispense with the unsatisfactory worker, unless he or she is extremely inefficient because of the difficulty of replacement at a time when help is most needed.

17. Bakehouses

There are 8 bakehouses operating in the district and the standard generally throughout the year was reasonably satisfactory. None is an underground bakehouse. In three cases, the premises are obsolescent and inadequate in size bearing in mind the output required from them.

Suggestions were made to the owners and occupiers for general improvement and their attention was drawn to the fact, that the position is likely to be further aggravated if legislation is introduced prohibiting night baking. Firms will then endeavour to effect the same output as at present in fewer working hours. This will necessitate employing more staff at any given time, in premises, which in some cases are already restricted for working space.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

(a) General Sanitation	Visits
Water Supply	432
Drainage	709
Camping Sites	70
Factories	25
Bakehouses	34
Public Conveniences	2
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	2
Licensed Premises	37
Refuse Collection	14
Refuse Disposal	22
Rodent Control	10
Atmospheric Pollution	4
Schools	1
Shops	33
Insect Pest Control (Inspections)	31
Insect Pest Control (Disinfestations)	109
Rag Flock	1
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	354
Petroleum Installations	140
(b) Housing	
Houses inspected under the Public Health Acts	170
Houses re-inspected under the Public Health Acts	231
Houses inspected under the Housing Acts	9
Houses re-inspected under the Housing Acts	13
Houses inspected for Overcrowding	1
Filthy or verminous premises inspected	12
Filthy or verminous premises disinfested	37
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	43
National Assistance Acts Visits	5

(c) Infectious Disease

Inquiries in cases of infectious disease	3
Visits re disinfection	3
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	16
Library books disinfected	10

(d) Meat and Food Inspection

Meat Inspection Visits	28
Butchers	57
Fishmongers and Poulterers	11
Grocers	25
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	3
Dairies and Milkshops	5
Ice Cream Premises	202
Food Preparing Premises	150
Restaurants and Cafes	60
Milk Sampling Visits	55
Miscellaneous Food Visits (including disposal of condemned food)	221

Total	3,390
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Notices

Act.	Informal		Statutory	
	Served	Complied	Served	Complied
Public Health Act	69	56	9	6
Housing Acts		1	—	2
Food and Drugs Act	47	28	—	—
Factories Act	3	2	—	—
Totals	120	87	9	8

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1953 IN THE SANDOWN-SHANKLIN URBAN DISTRICT

Type of Food or Drug	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pork Sausages	1	—
Self Raising Flour	1	—
Table Jelly	1	—
Powdered Glucose	1	—
Condensed Milk	1	—
Rosehip Syrup	1	—
Cream	1	—
Ice Cream	5	—
Hot Milk	1	—
Soft Drink	1	—

All samples were reported to be of satisfactory composition and where applicable, correctly labelled.

I am indebted to the Weights and Measures Inspector of the Isle of Wight County Council (which is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Urban District) who has kindly supplied the above particulars of samples taken in the Urban District during 1953.

The actual sampling coverage of the area is greater than would appear from the above figures as many of the prepacked commodities sold in the Sandown-Shanklin area are sampled in other parts of the Island.

